

# ANNUAL REPORT 2013



Office of the President of the Philippines  
CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION

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2013 marks another milestone for the Climate Change Commission as it pursues activities designed to help in the worldwide effort to check the continuous rise in global temperature and keep Philippine communities safe from the adverse effects of climate change.

To help the Commission realize its goals, it has successfully crafted, and initiated, policies and guidelines to ensure mitigation and adaptation actions are mainstreamed into government programs and projects.



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## POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

As the lead policy making body for climate change, the Commission has prepared policy briefs and resolutions for adoption on several policy reforms for climate change adaptation and mitigation, directed for both national and local implementation. While most are at various stages of completion, the following are the policies that have been initiated for 2013:

### 1. IRR for RA 10174

The Implementing Rules and Regulations of the People Survival Fund Act was formulated through a series of consultations with key stakeholders such as national agencies, NGOs and CSOs as well as the private sector. Taking off from the draft IRR of RA 9729 which needs to be revised given the amendment to the law. The Commission was able to endorse said IRR to the Office of the President on May 2013.

### 2. Draft Supplemental Guideline for Mainstreaming Climate and Disaster Risks into CLUP

In partnership with the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, the Climate Change Commission has contributed immensely to the crafting of the Supplemental Guideline particularly on the incorporation of climate change and climate risks into the CLUP process. The guideline provides a step-by-step procedure on how an LGU can undertake risk assessment and climate change vulnerability assessment, including the information necessary for mainstreaming. It likewise identifies the entry points in the 12-step CLUP process and provided for a case study done in the CLUP of Opol, Misamis Oriental.

### 3. Draft Executive Order for the Institutionalization of Greenhouse Gas Inventory

The draft Executive Order urges the establishment of a GHG inventory system in relevant government agencies to fulfill its obligation to the UNFCCC and to enable the country to transition towards a climate-friendly development path by providing good basis through the GHG inventory system for formulating climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Salient points of the EO are:

- The Philippine Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (PGHGGS) shall be administered, operated and maintained by the Commission.
- The coordinating agencies are: DA, DOE, DENR, and DOTC.
- Responsibilities of the Implementing Agencies include: documentation and archiving of sector-specific greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, provision of technical support in the accounting of GHG emission from identified key source sectors and development of a system of support for the archiving, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of GHG inventories in their respective sectors.

#### 4. Joint Memorandum Circular on Guidelines in Tagging / Tracking Government Expenditures for Climate Change in the Budget Process

The Guideline is a joint undertaking of the Climate Change Commission and the Department of Budget and Management as part of the strategy to track the climate change expenditure of the country. This initiative takes root from the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) undertaken by the Commission and World Bank. The purpose of the guideline is to identify, tag, and prioritize climate change-related activities for all government agencies and to take stock of relevant climate change programs, projects and activities to enable oversight and line department managers to track and report climate-change related expenditures.

#### 5. Policy Discussion Paper on the Climate Finance Readiness

This policy paper focuses on the Philippine climate finance landscape, taking into consideration the institutional, political, and economic implications of the People's Survival Fund (PSF).

A draft roadmap is proposed and discussed in this paper that can help direct concerted efforts to access and effectively utilize climate finance and to explore opportunities for capacity development. It also highlighted that institutional capacities need to be bolstered and mechanisms for fund allocation and distribution need to be identified. It can be concluded that the core policies for climate change actions and financing are in place. It suggests that institutional arrangement for climate finance in the country can be further enhanced by:

- further involvement of sub-national actors, particularly at the planning stage
- knowledge building and capacity development for implementing climate change actions
- tagging climate change interventions against development-as-usual
- utilizing the PDF Climate Change Working Group
- revisiting the Local Government Financing Framework in the context of the PSF

#### 6. Proposed Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP)

Tasked to coordinate, monitor and evaluate climate change programs, the Commission embarked on the formulation of a monitoring and evaluation system for the NCCAP. It started with the policy study which takes stock of the M&E landscape, drawing from both international and local M&E development interventions and climate change actions. Analysing the existing initiatives and matching it with the current systems of the country, the study also provides for a recommended M&E framework which is deemed to be appropriate, given the nuances of the NCCAP and other sectoral plans.

#### POLICY DISCUSSION PAPER

Draft Roadmap for Climate Finance Readiness

##### The Context

The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) argue that financing of climate change activities for the Philippines will have to revolve around the protection of ecosystem resources and benefit the poor to build their resiliency against the impacts of a changing climate. The NCCAP also points to the financing requirement of climate change and disaster risk management on top of the already substantial public investments made in various national and local programs for poverty reduction and economic development. The budgetary appropriations by the Philippine government for climate related activities have so far been substantial compared to the external flows from both bilateral and multilateral sources for direct and indirect climate change adaptation and mitigation financing (NCCAP, 2011). However, the country's financing needs to support both mitigation and adaptation to the inevitable impacts of climate change are foreseen to outgrow internally available financial resources.

In 2010, the Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP16) decided to establish the Cancun Adaptation Framework, with the objective of enhancing action on adaptation, including through international cooperation. In Copenhagen, industrialized countries have committed to provide up to 100 billion USD annually by 2020. Significant parts of this funding will likely to be channeled through the Green Climate Fund operationalized in Durban in 2011.

Climate finance is expected to be scaled-up significantly over the next coming years both for mitigation and adaptation based on the pledges by the international community. However, there appears to be a bottleneck in accessing and using climate finance efficiently at the beneficiary country level. With increasing availability of climate finance, a significant share is likely to be dispersed as budget support or through direct access windows, transferring considerable additional responsibility for implementation and public financial management to partner countries.

With global and national attention directed into climate change impacts and actions, climate finance has become one of the priorities in the development agenda. Climate finance is defined in Republic Act 9729 (Climate Change Act of 2009) as:

The allocation of public resources towards the climate change adaptation and mitigation requirements of the country and vulnerable communities, through frameworks, mechanisms and processes that are equitable, accountable, transparent, and are in line with the national development goals."

The Climate Change Act, along with the National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFFCC), and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) provide the legal and policy basis for climate change actions. Seeing the need to also define a legal basis for climate finance, the Philippines enacted the People's Survival Fund (PSF) Act in August 2012, which establishes a financing mechanism for climate change adaptation actions. Thus, in addition to examining traditional overseas

Prepared by A. Bautista, SupportCC Project

Draft for Consideration of the CDO-Climaete Change Commission

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It identifies the elements of an M&E system, the scope, formulation of the indicators for NCCAP outputs and outcomes, establishment of baselines and counterfactuals, the logical framework as well as the time horizon of the M&E. This policy study served as the spring board to start the consultation with various stakeholders particularly those who have lead roles in the thematic areas of the NCCAP.

## 7. Policy Brief on the need for a Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP)

A position paper was created to shed light on the formulation of the Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP) and the mainstreaming of CCA and DRR into local development planning processes. The paper tackled the two main plans that every LGU is preparing which can serve as key instruments for analyses of local development policies and programs with regard to the risks and opportunities that climate change poses, and identifying measures to address its impacts.

As a way forward, the policy paper posits that the Commission has to take the initiative in developing the guidelines/resolution for the mainstreaming of climate change action in local plans to provide the following:

- that the LCCAP shall not be a stand-alone plan, rather, climate change actions shall be mainstreamed in locally mandated plans;
- identify vulnerability assessment framework to be used (IPCC Framework); and
- provide a list of available assessment tools and materials to guide the LGUs in mainstreaming climate change action in the land use and development plans.



Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.



NEW ZEALAND  
Aid Programme

**Project ReBUILD**

Reducing Capacity Building for Cities & Municipalities to Reduce  
Disaster Risks from Climate Change & Natural Hazards, Phase 1

## Training of Trainers on PRR/CCA for Partner Agencies in Cagayan & Jalaur River Basins

April 08-13, 2013 \* One Tagaytay



# MULTI-STAKEHOLDERS DIALOGUES/ CONSULTATIONS ON STRATEGIC CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

The Commission maintained its partnerships and linkages with other groups seeking its expertise on integrating climate change issues in Philippine development plans/programs. Toward this end, the Commission was invited and attended the following fora:

## 1. Special Meeting of the Philippine Development Forum (PDF) Working Groups on Climate Change and Sustainable Rural Development

- Held on January 28, 2013 at the Crowne Plaza, the meeting was co-chaired by the Commission, UNDP, DA and GIZ. The body, in preparation for the PDF in Davao, discussed the background report of the PDF Working Group on Climate Change, and decided on the structure and flow of the PDF Breakout Session on Climate Change.



## 2. Mindanao Development Forum 2013

- This is a two-day event held from February 1 to 2, 2013 at Marco Polo Hotel, Davao City. During the event, Secretary Sering was the presenter during the breakout session on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.
- Inputs from various Mindanao stakeholders on the key policy recommendations and strategic programs for presentation during the PDF were generated. It also served as a venue to discuss recent Mindanao issues and developments which will be brought forward to other key policy-making institutions and mechanisms apart from the PDF such as the various Cabinet Clusters.

## 3. 2013 Philippine Development Forum

- The Forum was also held at Marco Polo Hotel, Davao City from February 4 to 5, 2013 under the theme: *President Aquino's Social Contract: Moving Forward in Achieving Inclusive Growth and Good Governance*. Secretary Sering presented the Joint Background Report of the PDF Working Groups on Climate Change and Sustainable Rural Development during the breakout session on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

# Partnership & Linkages



## PARTNERSHIP & LINKAGES

In addition to the above, the Commission also organized dialogues and consultations with various civil society groups and attended those organized by the latter. Taken up during these gatherings were various climate change issues. It also gave the Commission the opportunity to explain its side of the issues. These included consultative meetings with CSOs in Mindanao, among which included the following:

### PROJECT CLIMATE TWIN PHOENIX

Project Climate Twin Phoenix is envisioned to be the first stage of a more comprehensive and long term capacity development programme for cities and municipalities, addressing risks from climate change and climate-related natural hazards. With technical assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), and implemented by the Climate Change Commission, the Project aims to raise the institutional capacity and individual competency on climate/disaster risk management of stakeholders and put in place river-basin-wide institutional networks to combat increasing risks from climate change.



#### Project Areas

The Project covers Cagayan de Oro City, Iligan City, and the municipalities surrounding the Cagayan de Oro and Mandulog River Basins as well as the Iligan and Iponan Rivers, and in certain municipalities of Compostela Valley Province and Davao Oriental Province.

#### Project Outputs

Project Climate Twin Phoenix is designed to improve the community's adaptive capacity for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk management measures in local development and land use plans and into the national policy framework, as a whole. The measures identified were based on an assessment made of the vulnerability of the project areas.

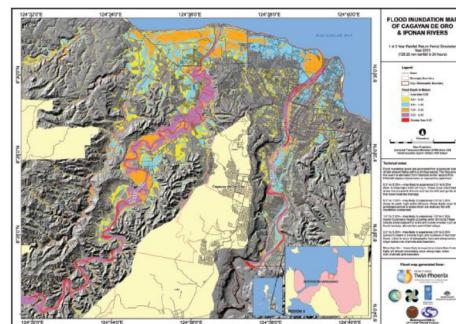
## Key achievements for 2013

### 1. Flood Hazard Maps

These flood hazard maps for different rainfall scenarios show the extent, depth, and period of flooding in the project areas. The 3D rendering provides a visualization of future flood events aided by state-of-the-art technology (LIDAR, satellite imagery, most advanced open-source flood modelling software) and validated by field surveys of the watershed and river measurements.

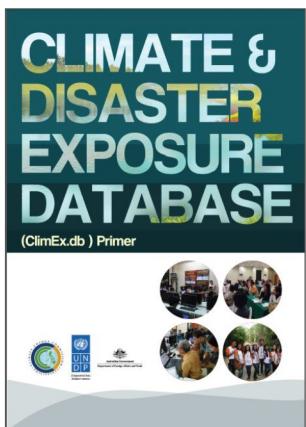
FLOOD INUNDATION MAP  
OF CAGAYAN DE ORO &  
IPONAN RIVERS

1 in 5 Year Rainfall Return  
Period Simulation  
Year 2013



### 2. Supplemental Guidelines

Through several dialogues and consultations, the draft of the Supplemental Guidelines to Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation/Disaster Risk Reduction (CCA/DRR) into the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) was crafted.



### 3. ClimEX.db – Climate and Disaster Exposure Database

This is a computer app using geo-referenced Climate Exposure Database (ClimEx.db) to ascertain the vulnerability of people, structures, economic activities in areas of high risk to flooding. Data gathering will be done by LGU staff trained on the use of the app.

### 4. CRISP – Climate Risk Information System for Planning

This is a web-based platform that was designed to aid decision-makers in mainstreaming regional and provincial climate and disaster risk assessment into development, physical and land use plans. Initially pilot-tested in Region II, the platform has been installed in Region X. Data sharing and updating protocol will be defined in an operations manual.

### 5. Flood Contingency Plan for Iligan City

Initiated Flood Contingency Planning for Iligan City. Among the activities undertaken were raising awareness among local officials, organizing clusters for effective emergency response, and establishing data requirements for defining protocols. The draft Contingency Plan is now on its second reading.

### 6. Capacity Building and Trainings

Several trainings, workshops, and seminars were conducted to raise awareness on the relationships of climate, disasters, and development for national, regional, city, and local stakeholders. These were undertaken to help participants arrive at a well-informed decision-making.

### 7. Building Knowledge through IEC

Local officials and teachers from the municipalities of Cateel, Boston and Baganga were trained on how to appreciate and use the geohazard maps to identify the critical areas which are susceptible to landslide, flood, and coastal geohazards.

## LOW EMISSION CAPACITY BUILDING (LECB) PROJECT

The LECB Global program emanated from the UNFCCC call for developed national and international organizations to support developing countries in their programs on climate change mitigation linear to their national priorities. This global project is funded by the European Commission, Australian Government and AusAID, and German Federal Ministry on Environment through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Philippines is one of the 25 participating countries in the programme.

The support provided by the LECB programme focuses on providing technical expertise and assistance in developing capacity of the Public Sector. In this sense, the LECB PHL Project directs its programs and activities based on this rationale. The following are the expected outcomes from which the project objectives are directed to :

- Outcome 1: Robust national system for preparation of GHG emission inventories have been established at a national level
- Outcome 2: NAMAs have been formulated within the context of national development priorities
- Outcome 3: MRV systems have been designed to support implementation and evaluation of NAMAs sectoral road maps.

Under the LECB PHL Project, the Philippines will focus on Area 1: Public Sector capacity building on national GHG inventory systems, MRV, NAMAs and LEDS. The LECB PHL Project will focus on the AWIT sectors: agriculture, waste, industry, and transport, while the other two FE sectors (forestry/land use and energy) will be given attention through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) program Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS). Through sectoral consultations, the project identified the following national government agencies as focal agencies to lead in co-implementation of LECB activities:

- a) Department of Agriculture as lead agency for the agriculture sector;
- b) Department of Energy as lead agency for energy sector;
- c) Department of Environment and Natural Resources as lead agency for the waste, industrial processes and the land-use and forestry sectors; and
- d) Department of Transportation and Communications as lead agency for transport sector.

Currently, the Commission is engaged in the implementation of endeavours related to mitigation issues such as GHG inventory, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV). One of the ongoing projects is the Regional Capacity Building Project for Sustainable GHG Inventory Management Systems in Southeast Asia (SEA GHG) Phase II. This project is being undertaken in collaboration with the UNFCCC and the US Government. They provide technical assistance or advice in developing a sustainable inventory management system. The second ongoing endeavour is the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) Project. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Commission and USAID. This activity focuses primarily on GHG Inventory, among other topics.

The SEA GHG Phase II project will assist the Commission in completing a template for the institutional arrangements, QA/QC and archiving, as well as provide technical assistance in using the ALU software for the agriculture and forestry/land use sectors. The Commission will oversee all the sectors under its national mandate and program to ensure the complementation of projects.



## PROJECT REBUILD: RESILIENCE CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES TO REDUCE DISASTER RISKS FROM CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL HAZARDS, PHASE 1

Under this project, the Commission has rendered technical assistance to six (6) pilot municipalities of the project in collaboration with the Provincial Governments of Iloilo in Region VI and Cagayan in Region II. The pilot LGUs are located within the Jalaur River Basin, namely: Passi City, Dumangas and Zaraga; and the Cagayan River Basin, namely: Tuguegarao City, Enrile and Iguig.

During the year, the project team coordinated with Project Climate Twin Phoenix to harmonize activities and outputs and ensure synergy and optimize use of limited resources, with both projects adopting similar or common approaches and methodologies. Among the major activities completed are:

1. Signing of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with implementing partners UP Diliman and PAGASA for the flood modelling. The flood modelling activity is expected to produce flood (inundation) hazard maps representing the 5, 25, 50 and 100 years rainfall return period (RRP) for each of the river basin (CRB-Tuguegarao River Stretch and JRB). The partnership with UP is necessary in as much as the modelling will require (DEM/LIDAR) data generated by the university under the DOST-funded NOAH/DREAM Project. PAGASA will provide the downscaled climate change projections needed for modelling as well as technical oversight in terms of the modelling exercise.
2. Formulation of the disaster risk assessment (DRA) and vulnerability assessment (VA) methodology that will be adopted (by both Project ReBUILD and Project Climate Twin Phoenix). The methodology will build on experiences and lessons of other initiatives –CLIMEX.db from CRISP, damage curves from GMMA-RAP and VA from Ecotown projects, among others.
3. Development of the Vulnerability Assessment Framework which will serve as the roadmap (including identification of recommended tool/s and/or method/s) for the eventual development of VA Tools to be recommended for adoption. The framework will take into consideration the outputs of other ongoing initiatives of the Climate Change Office of the Commission especially the “Scoping of VA Tools” and VA Assessment as demonstrated under the Ecotown Framework.
4. Preparatory activities and coordination with experts on the: Implementation of an Exposure Database on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (ClimEx.DB); Generation of Downscaled Climate Projections for CRB and JRB; Flood Modelling for CRB and JRB; and Formulation of Vulnerability Assessment Framework.
5. Concurrent to the competency development activities, a capacity assessment was undertaken at the regional level to: (i) gauge the capacity of the regional government agencies and LGUs to plan, implement and/or support/sustain national and locally-initiated programs and projects related CCA/DRR; (ii) find out if academic partners in the region are prepared to support CCA/DRR programs and local initiatives; (iii) highlight ongoing local initiatives that address the local CCA/DRR issues; and (iv) recommend measures to address the gaps and strengthen the capacity of local key actors on CCA/DRR.



## **SECURING A CLIMATE RESILIENT PHILIPPINES (SecurePHL)**

The Securing a Climate Resilient Philippines (SecurePHL) Project is a UNDP Trac-funded project designed to assist the activities of the Commission in the creation of the implementing strategies and anchor programs of the National Climate Change Action Plan 2012-2016. A year after the Action Plan's adoption, a multi-stakeholder assessment was conducted by the Commission to ensure the effectiveness of its implementation design resulting in identification of the initial seven (7) national anchor programs to coincide with the climate change adaptation and mitigation agenda outlined in the NCCAP from 2011 to 2028.

The NCCAP Anchor Programs aims to uplift the living conditions of people in resettlement communities/relocation sites and ensure that they have the capacity and capability to become climate-smart communities. Central to the Anchor Program Strategies is a three-pronged strategy that involves capacity building, self-sufficiency and climate-smart infrastructures, which would be participated in and maintained by the communities. The identified relocation sites are considered as pilot communities.

Another NCCAP Anchor Program activity is the enhancement of the Comprehensive Development Plan and Guidebook on the Local Climate Change Action Plan. Coordination meetings were conducted with DILG Undersecretary Austere Panadero and Executive Director Marivel Sacendoncillo.

Climate-smart sustainable mechanisms set-up supports the Green Growth Activities. Hence, the CCC has also collaborated with the National Economic Development Authority - Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (NEDA-PCSD) as the Responsible Partner in the formulation of the Green Growth Paper. It will present a compendium of best practices on Sustainable Development in industry, services and social Sector. The NEDA-PCSD already submitted the Inception Report for the Green Growth Paper which details the framework towards the formulation of the paper, methodology of data gathering, desk review and consolidation of successful sustainable development practices in the Philippines.

The Project also supported the 2013 Asian Environment Educator's Conference. It was organized by the Philippine Association of Tertiary Level Education Institution in Environmental Protection and Management (PATLEPAM) with the theme, "Moving Towards Integrated Climate Change Strategies".

## **ENHANCING GREATER METRO MANILA'S INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES FOR EFFECTIVE DISASTER/CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (GMMA Ready Project)**

The Project aims to have increased capacity of stakeholders to protect/enhance the quality of the environment and sustainably manage natural resources, with the poor and vulnerable groups, especially women and children, enabled to prepare for and cope with the impacts of environmental emergencies.

The Office of Civil Defense is the Implementing Partner and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the executing agency for the implementation of the AusAID-funded Project. The Commission is the Responsible Partner tasked to deliver the Expected Output #5, which aims to have a Knowledge Management System for Climate/Disaster Risk Management with Community of Practice designed, operationalized and institutionalized.

In this Project, the Commission is tasked to develop the KM system/Community of Practice (CoP) where stakeholders can share, access and reuse information. There is also a discussion forum where community members can post queries and will be answered by concerned technical agencies and other experts.

For the year 2013, the conceptualization of the system was initiated. Research on similar systems was done as resource materials in crafting the system. Design studies for the CoP interface were created for approval. Its functionalities were also incorporated in the design.

After the design studies were created, the proposed CoP website was created as a working site for commenting by the Collective Strengthening on Community Awareness on Natural Disasters (CSCAND) agencies involved in the GMMA Ready Project.

The CoP Domain has 7 sub-domains – representing the seven strategic priorities of the NCCAP. Information relating to CCA-DRRM from the GMMA Ready Project can be discussed, exchanged and acquired through the Human Security sub-domain.

### **SUPPORT TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION IN IMPLEMENTING THE NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN (SUPPORT CCC)**

The project Support CCC strengthens the Climate Change Commission in the enhancement, implementation and coordination of the national climate strategy and the NCCAP and their mainstreaming into the regular planning processes down to the sub-national level.

The project's intended outputs are:

1. Strengthened capacities of the Climate Change Commission in its tasks of policy development, coordination, developing of financing options, monitoring and reporting with regard to climate change and climate protection.
2. Increased capacities at the local level for the development and implementation of climate strategies and action plans and these are applied to implement concrete priority adaptation and mitigation measures.
3. Supported the Department of Energy and institutions in charge of the electricity grid in designing the framework conditions for the generation and feed-in of renewable energies
4. Supported awareness building, information and knowledge exchange on national, regional, and international levels.

Components under this project include the development of financing framework for climate relevant activities, and of an innovative monitoring system for impact of climate related activities. The NCCAP Results Based Monitoring System and the Policy Discussion Paper on Climate Finance Readiness, among the relevant outputs under this project are explained in more detail in items 5 and 6 of the Policy and Guidelines Section of this report.

At the local level, support to climate-smart local planning and the implementation of pilot measures to enhance adaptation to climate change and mitigation of GHG emissions will be done. The implementation of the Renewable Energy Act will be supported through further development of the political frame conditions and technical capacities for production and feed-in of renewable energies to the grid.

For awareness raising, through the Support CCC Project, a partnership with Net25 was forged showcasing the efforts of the Commission and the Philippine government together with other funding agencies such as USAID. A series of interviews and site visits were made in order to showcase adaptation and mitigation measures that the communities are doing through the help of the Commission and other partner agencies. Sec. Mary Ann Lucille L. Sering being the host of the show, Klima ng Pagbabago.

Another approach in educating the public is through games. Through the project, the CCC was able to hire a game development firm to create an iPad game application focusing on climate change mitigation. A part of the game requires the player to pop GHG gases emitted in the air by cows. Another is the generation of electricity through the power of wind. The player would have to blow into the iPad to make the wind turbines rotate in order to produce power and light up buildings and houses. This game is currently being improved and tested.

For Climate Change Consciousness Week (CCC Week), the Project supported the hiring of a graphic artist for the creation of exhibit materials for the event. The exhibit showcased the Ecotown Framework Demonstration and its components. It provided a walkthrough on how the seven components are accomplished to guide the LGUs in the appreciation and possible adoption of the Ecotown Framework in their locality.

The new look and feel/interface of the CCC web site was launched during the CCC Week 2013 through the support of the project.

During the 19<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP), support to the side event in the climate negotiations was provided by the project. IEC materials used for the Philippine Side Event in COP19 were packaged and printed through the support of this project.

# PhilCCAP:

## The Philippines Climate Change Adaptation Project

# Ecotown

## Ecotown Demonstration Framework



Global  
Green Growth  
Institute

# Demonstration of the **Ecotown** Framework Project in San Vicente, Palawan, Philippines

## THE PHILIPPINES' ECOTOWNS

The implementation of the NCCAP at the local level was operationalized through the ECOTOWN or ecologically stable and economically resilient towns. These Ecotowns are composed of municipalities or group of municipalities that serve as planning units that have integrated climate change in their respective planning processes.

The demonstration of the Ecotown does not only envision to have increased the communities' adaptive capacities but as well as ingrained in the planning processes of the LGUs the importance of integrating climate change information and climate change actions in their development plan.

Providing assistance to the Commission in the implementation of the Ecotown framework are international donor agencies and financial institutions. This assistance come in the form of grants used to finance activities identified in the establishment of the Ecotowns. Among them:

### **1. ADB TA-8111 PHI: CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND GREEN GROWTH IN THE UPPER MARIKINA RIVER BASIN PROTECTED LANDSCAPE.**

Through Proclamation No. 296 of 24 Nov. 2011, issued by the President of the Philippines, the Upper Marikina River Basin was declared a protected area. The proclamation paved the way for the creation of the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB). Led by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the Board was tasked to administer the Upper Marikina River Basin Protected Landscape (UMRBPL).

The Commission submitted a request for a Technical Assistance to the Asian Development Bank to demonstrate the Ecotown Framework in the UMRBPL. The project focuses on the demonstration of the Ecotown Framework and enhancing resilience and green growth in the UMRBPL.

**As of end of 2013, the UMRBPL project has completed the following activities:**

- a. Technical Skills and Capacity Building/Training on NRM, GIS and Adaptive Capacity

The project completed the conduct of five training and capacity building activities participated by 226 individuals. Of this number, 77 or 34% were female participants.



In addition, 99 participants/partners from the LGU, community, private sector, PAMB member, and academic groups were trained on the conduct of GHG assessment and inventory and identifying and developing possible Payment for Environmental Services (PES)/sustainable financing mechanisms in UMRBPL.

Also, trainings on GHG inventory and assessment and PES/Sustainability Financing/REDD+ orientation and training workshop resulted in the development of knowledge products and strengthening of stakeholder's capacity.

b. Project Steering Committee, UMRBPL PAMB, LGU and Key Stakeholders VA/GHG Inventory Results Presentation and Mitigation/Adaptation Options Validation

A total of seven (7) presentations were completed, including individual presentations to local and community stakeholders in the five UMRBPL LGUs and the PAMB. The PSC, chaired by Commission Secretary Lucille Sering, endorsed and accepted the VA/GHG results and findings along with a recommendation to share and validate the results with the UMRBPL PAMB and local stakeholders.

The UMRBPL PAMB passed a resolution formally accepting and endorsing the findings and results of the Project's VA/GHG inventory as well as the preliminary list of mitigation and adaptation options submitted by the Project Team. The same endorsements and acceptance were received from the five UMRBPL LGUs. A total of 270 stakeholders attended the VA/GHG results presentations, with 96 female participants or 35% of the total.

c. UMRBPL Watershed Summit (Stakeholders and Partners Forum)

Participated in the UMRBPL Watershed (Stakeholders and Partners Forum) called by the PAMB/DENR-Region IV-A. The VA/GHG result was presented with key national and local stakeholders, including those from Lower Marikina, national agencies, private sector/donor groups. Part of the output of the Summit included the key recommendations on priority mitigation and adaptation measures and programmes as well as complementary programmes and projects on water resources/quality, biodiversity conservation, and solid waste management inside the UMRBPL.

At least ten (10) key project proposal briefs from the stakeholder list of recommended programmes and projects were later on prepared and presented in the Partners Forum. The list of priority recommendations and projects identified in the UMRBPL Watershed Summit are additional inputs to the list of possible mitigation and adaptation measures that would be included in the proposed UMRBPL 'green growth' road map strategy.

d. Completion and submission of other Project deliverables.

- UMRBPL Project brief has already been developed, awaiting approval from CCC/ADB prior to production;
- CD and printed copies of consolidated UMRBPL baseline, VA/GHG results, tables and digitized GIS maps distributed to all LGUs and PAMB members;
- Distributed large-scale digitized maps-tarpaulin printed (1:25,000) of integrated UMRBPL climate change threats and impacts, land use/cover changes to all LGUs and PAMB;
- Preparation of stimulated GIS maps to show projected natural capital usage and impacts after implementation of measures.

## 2. SIARGAO ISLAND, SURIGAO DEL NORTE

a. The baseline information gathering for natural resource and vulnerability risk assessment was completed. This essentially provided the local government units of the island information that shows just how rich their municipalities are in terms of natural resources and how these contribute to the overall local economy in terms of goods and services they provide. The vulnerability risk assessment also showed them how these natural assets and human capital will be affected by climate change if adaptation measures are not done.

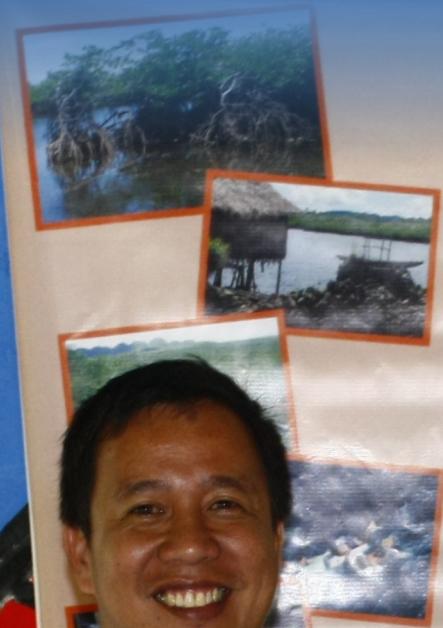
- b. In partnership with the Provincial Government of Surigao and GIZ, the Commission initiated the Siargao Island Integrated Land use Planning. The overall goal is to enable vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change and reduce poverty through an island-wide convergence of development initiatives, including technical support services from national agencies and strengthening inter-LGU alliances using ecosystem-based management approach. Key objectives of this initiative include: (i) improvement of the institutional capacities of the Metro Siargao Alliance for Sustainable Development to analyze and formulate climate change adaptation policies and strategies for development planning, (ii) mainstream adaptation measures into development plans and processes of the municipalities in Siargao Islands; and (iii) formulate an integrated, climate-adaptive and disaster-resilient land use and development plan for Siargao Islands.
- c. GIS generated high-resolution maps highlighting natural assets and hazards of the municipalities and vulnerabilities of the various sectors amidst the current and projected impacts of climate change. These maps are important tools that the LGUs can use in their municipal development, decision-making, and economic planning processes.
- d. Potential renewable energy (RE) sources were also assessed to determine which among the RE types are feasible in the area. The assessment showed that biomass energy can be used in Siargao Island, given the large volume of coconut production among the various agricultural produce. It has the potential to supply 5MW of power which the island can use to augment its current capacity of only 3MW.



## Presentation of Resource Assessme Ceremony, Surinow

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## CAPACITY BUILDING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Commission sees the need to capacitate the various stakeholders to help it realize its mandate. Towards this end, it conducts trainings, workshops, and consultations to improve stakeholders' efficiency and technical know-how. Realizing the limited resources of LGUs, the Commission extended technical assistance, particularly for the generation of science-based studies that will guide LGUs in the preparation of their development plans. Among these:

### **Vulnerability Assessments and Natural Resource Assessment**

As part of the Ecotown demonstration, the Commission has completed the VA and NRA for the four (4) municipalities in SIPLAS and one (1) municipality in Palawan. These assessments covered major sectors such as forestry, agriculture, marine and coastal resources, socio-economic, and health. The reports have been turned over to the LGUs which will then be used to enhance their CLUP. The results of these reports were also used for the identification of adaptation options.

### **Tracking Progress for Adaptation: Development of the M&E System National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) in the Philippines**

The NCCAP recognizes the importance of convergence planning among national agencies and concerted efforts for implementation and M&E. The NCCAP M&E aimed at learning what has been done and how – by focusing on efficiency, effectiveness and impact. In this way, informed decisions on necessary changes can be made when plans are not working and when circumstances have changed.

The main objective is to set up a nationwide M&E system for the Action Plan in 2012 to identify and monitor results that can be attributed to NCCAP interventions – whether, and to what extent, expected results actually occur, identify external factors and recognize positive and negative effects. Setting-up the M&E for the Action Plan will build on previous and current government initiatives to integrate climate risks into the planning process that includes:

1. The Philippine Development Plan 2011-2016 and its results, evaluation and monitoring matrix (REMM) as one of the country's main planning instruments incorporating CCA-DRR concerns.

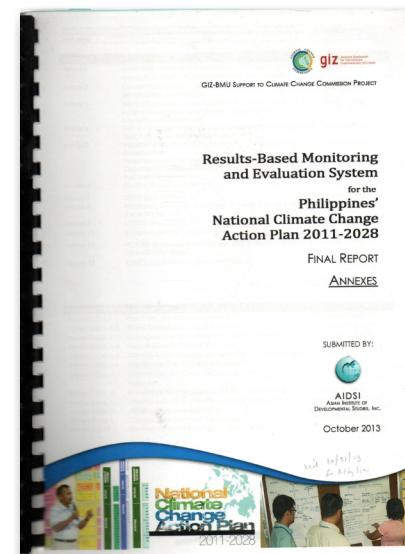
2. Existing national and local systems for M&E (e.g. Community-based Monitoring Systems or CBMS of local government units); MDGF 1656 as a tool for self-assessment of the technical and functional capacity of selected national and local government units; strengthening the capacities of national government agencies for climate change M&E planned within the framework of knowledge management for climate change (e.g. KM4C2 Framework of the DENR);
3. Tools that can facilitate the installation of a climate change M&E system (e.g. CCC-WB CPEIR; DENR-PAWB CCA Project Screening Checklist; and climate change tagging tool); and
4. Organization Performance Indicator Framework (OPIF) and Major Final Output (MFO) as monitored by the DBM

Considerations in the finalization of the framework are : (i) Lessons learned; literature review; (ii) Scoping of planned and autonomous monitoring and evaluation system; (iii) Development of indicators (output and outcome level) based on ability to measure or represent incremental change in outcome, availability of data collected, representativeness of the chosen indicator as proxy for the pattern or variability of other indicators used, and commonness as indicator for many outputs or many outcomes.; and (iv) Time horizon.

The expected outputs would be:

- a. A long term results-based monitoring and evaluation system (structure, methods, procedures, and routines) for the National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028; and
- b. A results-based monitoring framework and M&E plan for the medium term NCCAP 2011-2016.

In October 2013, the RBMES framework was finalized. It presented a vision of a fully operational results-based M&E system by Jan. 1, 2016 which will serve as a tool to improve and adjust NCCAP targets and activities from 2014 to 2028. The objective is to accurately and progressively capture the impact of the NCCAP through evidenced-based methods and analyses, which will serve as bases for periodic refinements and recalibration of NCCAP strategies and tactics. Consequently, there will be continuous improvement of both NCCAP and the RBMES; networking and institutional arrangements; information and communication support; phased implementation; and evidence-based monitoring.



As follow through, the key recommendations for 2014 onwards are:

1. Adoption of NCCAP RBMES (Q1 -2014)
2. Implementation of CPEIR Tagging System (Q1-2014)
3. Mobilize TWG (Mar 2014)
4. Launch Information System (Q1 2016)
5. Conduct IEC Campaigns (15 IEC)
6. Submit Annual Monitoring Reports (14 annual monitoring reports)

Review of Compliance / Performance to the  
Ecotown Framework &  
Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation  
(M&E) Framework  
for the  
Ecotown Demonstration  
in the  
Municipality of San Vicente  
Province of Palawan

**FINAL REPORT**



## MONITORING & EVALUATION of ECOTOWN DEMONSTRATION

The Ecotown framework demonstration is gradually being expanded and replicated in various municipalities throughout the Philippines. To provide sound basis for the expansion of the Ecotown framework, monitoring and evaluation (through a third party specialist) was undertaken. The objective was to review and assess the framework operational components in helping LGUs and communities build their adaptive capacities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and natural ecosystems to climate change, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards inclusive and sustainable development. The process involves the analysis and reporting of project management and sustainability information to the LGU (San Vicente, Palawan) of the Ecotown concept.

The assessment consisted of examination of documents and reports of four out of seven Ecotown components and the development of an M&E Framework for the Ecotown anchored on:

1. The goals and objectives of the Ecotown framework as a means of implementing the NCCAP at the local level;
2. The findings from the review of the Ecotown components as validated on the ground and with key stakeholders; and
3. The identified critical issues and areas of concerns. The development of the framework was done in partnership with a representative from a local Civil Society Organization with the view of engaging 3<sup>rd</sup> party organizations in the conduct of M&E activities.

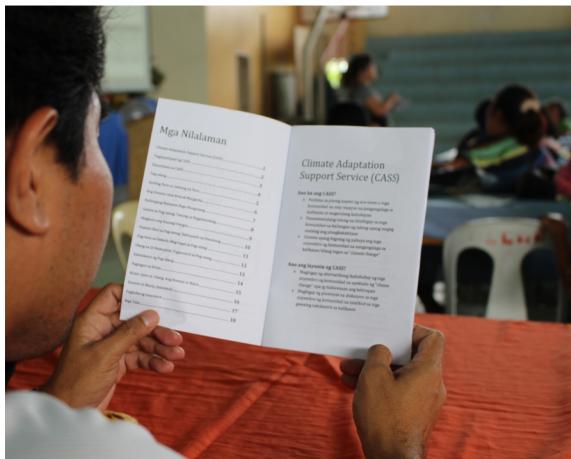
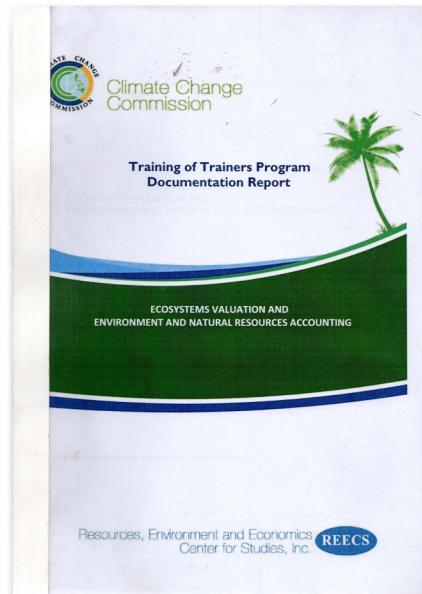
Under the Ecotown Demonstration Framework, the expected output is the integration of the science-based study vis-à-vis enhancement and improvement of the local development plans, i.e Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP). However, utilization of the information and output generated for the development of the local plan has yet to be clearly identified in view of the following: (i) policy mandate to implement the Ecotown framework; (ii) unclear mechanism for collaboration and coordination of the various departments within LGU San Vicente and among the government offices; (iii) absence of funds or unallocated resources in the process of enhancing and improving local plans and need for capacity building of the designated team that will lead in the review and enhancement of such plans.

To pursue follow through actions that would sustain the initiative at the local level, the municipality of San Vicente will work at the approval of a local ordinance adopting the outputs of the Ecotown demonstration in the process of enhancing their local development plans.

## TRAINING MANUAL FOR NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, SYSTEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING, AND ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES ACCOUNTING

This training module was developed to equip the LGU leaders with the basic understanding of Natural Resources Assessment (NRA), System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) and the Environment and Natural Resources Accounting (ENRA). These are essential concepts that they need to understand in doing ecosystem-based planning so that they will be able to identify entry points for climate change adaptation and mitigation. This is intended to help LGU leaders determine their resources management issues, select the appropriate data gathering methodologies, and formulate the necessary policy actions and programs that has impacts, both on the ecosystems and the communities living in them.

This training module was used by four municipalities in Siargao Island and San Vicente, Palawan under the Ecotown Demonstration.



## CLIMATE ADAPTATION SUPPORT SERVICE FINANCIAL LITERACY WORKBOOK

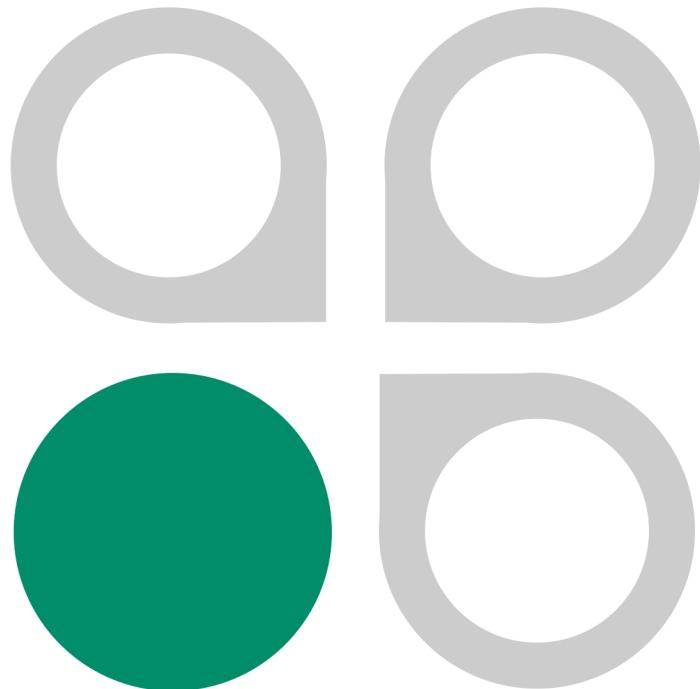
This module was provided as part of the Ecotown Framework, specifically the component on Adaptation Support Services. This aims to provide knowledge on how to enhance the adaptive capacity of the community in terms of financial literacy.

The financial literacy workbook aims to help the community identify the importance of financial planning and budgeting and describe ways of effectively managing expenditure and protecting income and assets through micro-insurance.

## TRAINING MODULE ON UNDERSTANDING CLIMATE CHANGE, DISASTERS AND DEVELOPMENTS

This training module aims to help LGUs and practitioners to understand various concepts, policies and strategies on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management. It tackles several topics such as geologic hazards, hydrometeorological hazards, climate change international policies, Philippine response to climate change and disaster, mainstreaming processes, and climate change vulnerability assessment.

The module was used in several capacity building workshops, specifically in the 17 LGUs in the various project sites of the Commission.



**UNITED NATIONS**  
**CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE**  
**COP19/CMP9**  
**WARSAW 2013**

## CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS

Pursuant to Republic Act 9729 as amended by RA 10174, one of the functions of the Climate Change Commission, in coordination with the Department of the Foreign Affairs is to represent the Philippines in the climate change negotiations. The Commission led the Philippine delegation during the United Nations Climate Negotiations held in Warsaw, Poland last November 11-22, 2013.

The Climate Conference, attended by Ministers from all over the world, resulted to the following highlights:

1. On finance: Developed countries were not able to set targets for providing and increasing aid to developing countries for 2013-2019.
2. On loss and damage: Parties agreed to a new Warsaw International Mechanism to provide expertise and aid to help developing countries cope with losses and damage brought about by climate change. The mechanism will be reviewed by 2016.
3. On markets: No agreement on new market mechanisms and talks will resume by the first half of 2014.
4. On the 2015 deal: Parties agreed to announce plans to reduce GHG emissions by 2020 before the COP 2015 in Paris.
5. On REDD+: establish an information hub on the web platform of the UNFCCC website on REDD+ matters. The negotiations also resulted to the establishment of Warsaw Framework for REDD+.
6. On the GCF: adopt initial guidance to the GCF on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria and requests the fund to balance the allocation of resources between adaptation and mitigation.

Secretary Mary Ann Lucille L. Sering delivered a ministerial speech calling developed countries to make ambitious goals on emission reduction, a mechanism to help developing countries cope with the loss and damage brought by the changing climate, and an “effective and enhanced implementation of the convention that will produce concrete results and in an integrated manner”.

On November 18, 2013, the Philippine Government, led by the Commission, held a side event during the climate talks. Dubbed as “Convergence towards a CC-resilient Philippines: Upscaling the Ecotown Framework”, the event was designed as a sequel to the side event in COP18/CMP8.

Secretary Sering gave a presentation on the Philippine Policy Framework for enabling Communities to Mitigate and Adapt to Climate Change: Embedding Climate Change Actions in Land Use and Development Plans. She was followed by Mattia Romani of Global Green Growth Institute on Climate Resilient Green Growth (CRGG) Initiative. The last presentation, by Susan Rachel Jose, was on River Basin Approach to CCA-DRR Mainstreaming: The Case of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan Provinces in Southern Philippines which was based on the experiences of Project Climate Twin Phoenix. Antonio GM La Viña of Ateneo School of Government moderated the event and capped the presentations with an informal talk. Commissioner Naderev M. Saño gave the summary and closing remarks for the side event.

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# INFORMATION & KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

## **Enhanced Web site**

The enhanced website of the Commission was launched with its improved graphical user interface to improve user access. The enhanced website was also able to reach more users by providing updated information on climate change.

## **IEC Activities**

As part of its IEC activities, the Commission produced several printed materials such as handouts (seven strategic priorities) and brochures (Ecotown and basics of climate change). It also produced giveaways/promo items, e.g., notebooks with pens, fans, lanyards, t-shirts, etc., which were distributed during seminars/workshops, conferences and school visits. When requested, the Commission also participated and set up exhibits in these events/activities.

## **PR Activities**

The Commission has boosted its visibility campaign to increase awareness on climate change. Press and photo releases for various CCC programs and projects were prepared and distributed to major newspapers in Metro Manila. At the same time, press conferences, radio and TV guestings for the Vice Chair were promptly attended to. Special newspaper features were also arranged and implemented. The CCC with the Philippine Environmental Journalists, conducted a media training on climate change reporting as part of the celebration of the CCC Week.

## **Climate Change Consciousness Week 2013**

Pursuant to Proclamation no. 1667, the Commission led the annual observance of the Climate Change Consciousness Week to further raise awareness on the issue of climate change with this year's theme, "I Plan. I Act". The theme encourages all sector not just to plan against the changing climate but to also put these plans into action.

This year's series of events were kick-started with the Tour of the Fireflies, held in partnership with the Firefly Brigade. Hundreds of cycling enthusiasts joined the event to promote alternative transport and road-sharing activity. It served as a venue for the Commission to highlight non-motorized transportation as a vehicle for emission reduction.

The main activities of the Commission for the week-long observance included a three-day event at the SMX Convention Center. Welcoming the attendees of the event was an exhibit focusing on the components of the Commission's flagship program, the Ecotown Framework Demonstration. Detailed information on how each component was conducted and accomplished was provided along with engaging visuals about the specific component. A scale model of Siargao Island, one of the advanced Ecotown sites, was presented at the end of the exhibit to showcase potential renewable energy sources and its locations identified through the implementation of the Framework in the area.

Three summits were held for the 2013 Climate Change Consciousness Week. The Business Summit aimed to encourage and promote climate change initiatives in the private sector. Businessmen both from small and medium enterprises and large corporations were invited to learn what companies are currently implementing eco-friendly practices. The LGU Summit, focusing on the local chief executives, showcased local government units who are leading the implementation of programs and projects on climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction and management. The event was graced by Vice President Jejomar Binay.

A youth-oriented summit was also conducted under the Greeneration Campaign of the Commission.

## **Greeneration Campaign**

Under Section 13-D of Republic Act No. 9729, as amended, the government should identify differential impacts of climate change on children, among others, recognizes the need to empower children and youth in understanding climate change and its impacts, and in appreciating their key roles in addressing the climate challenge.

In November 2011, the Commission led a Children and Youth Workshop on Climate Change entitled "Pinoy + Youth + Power in a Changing Climate" as part of the National Climate Change Consciousness Week (CCCWeek). The event, participated in by around 150 youth leaders from various local government units representing different sectors, led to the drafting of a Climate Change Children and Youth Statement, where "increasing environmental awareness" was identified as one of the actions that the government should pursue to address climate change.

In response to this, the "Greeneration Philippines Campaign", an information, education and communication strategy on climate change for the youth, was launched through a National Youth Summit held at Manila during the celebration of the CCC Week in 2012. The Campaign envisions a unified movement of empowered Filipino youth for a climate change resilient Philippines. It also seeks to raise awareness among the youth on the fundamentals of climate change and promote government's climate change-related initiatives particularly the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) and the People's Survival Fund or the Climate Resiliency Fund.

Thereafter, Greeneration Summits were organized for Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The Youth Gatherings did not only raise the consciousness of youth leaders and educators on climate change but also inspired them to lead initiatives on climate change in their respective schools and communities.

To help in strengthening the campaign, five Ambassadors were chosen to represent the Greeneration and speak on their respective climate change-related advocacies.



Secretary Lucille L. Sering with the Greeneration Ambassadors (L-R) Ms. Bianca Gonzales, Ms. Anna Oposa, and Mayor Pie Alvarez. (Greeneration Visayas, February 2013)

Greeneration Visayas, February 2013



Secretary Lucille L. Sering and Asec. Joyceline A. Goco with the members of the National Panel of Technical Experts (L-R) Dr. Glen Paraso, Dr. CP David, Dr. Rodel Lasco, Ms. Lourdes Tibig and Dr. Rosa Perez. (Greeneration Luzon, November 2013)



Greeneration Mindanao, July 2013





# ANNUAL REPORT 2013

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